

PORTLAND GAZETTE.

No. 13, of Vol. XXV.]

PORTLAND, (MAINE,) TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1822.

[Whole No. 2179.]

TWO DOLLARS PER ANN.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING BY ARTHUR SHIRLEY, CORNER OF COURT AND FEDERAL STREETS.

PAYABLE YEARLY.

Davis'

PRIZE LIST IN THE NATIONAL LOTTERY.

THE following PRIZES were sold at the GODDESS'S FAVORITE OFFICE, by her Agent M. DAVIS,

No. 4662	1000
" 13859	1000
" 16885	1000
" 33676	1000
" 8472	500
" 37183	500
" 33662	100
" 38051	100
" 38062	100
" 44580	100

THIRTEEN DOLLAR PRIZES.

1005	10916	18871	31269
2002	10918	18882	33275
2003	11396	18883	33643
2011	12476	18884	33647
4084	12477	18886	33650
4088	12486	18888	33657
4659	12490	18897	33659
4664	12491	19198	33664
4711	12494	19474	33665
4714	12497	19493	33672
6071	12498	19494	34017
7038	12531	19495	36167
7040	12536	21023	36171
8041	12543	23221	36172
8047	12544	24133	36174
8056	13191	24268	36175
8057	13192	25078	36227
8059	13261	25087	36228
8067	13263	25094	36229
8068	13264	25098	36234
8070	14307	25106	36235
8072	14316	25110	36321
8074	14794	25438	37179
8076	15994	25440	38039
8077	16168	25583	38053
8084	18062	25584	38072
8086	18069	25585	38077
8090	18073	25602	38080
8473	18075	25753	38444
8482	18077	25766	38445
8485	18078	25767	38839
8492	18079	25770	38843
8500	18081	25785	38846
8566	18082	25792	38850
8569	18088	25795	38861
8689	18090	25797	38862
8763	18091	25798	42050
8769	18093	26074	45043
8978	18096	28137	46995
8985	18105	28139	47171
10533	18551	28805	47186
10539	18554	28965	47302
10540	18556	29030	47304
10592	18863	31035	47310
10560	18866	31040	49905
10904	18868	31041	49907
10905	18870	31266	

\$100,000 Prize

Will be floating after two drawings. The PRIZES now to be drawn are:

ONE PRIZE OF

\$100,000,

1 Prize of \$25,000,

1 do. of \$10,000,

1 do. of \$5,000,

34 do. of \$1,000.

Besides a great many of \$500—\$100 and smaller ones, making in all about \$240,000 to be drawn in the next six drawings, and to accommodate distant customers and save postage, the subscriber has divided Tickets into sevenths, fourteenths and twenty eights, so that persons having quarters of thirteen dollar prizes, may have a seventh, those with an eighth, one fourteenth, and those with sixteenths, one twenty-eighth, without sending any change, which will save a great deal in postage. But persons sending prizes by Mail, must pay the double postage or they will not be attended to.

Present price of TICKETS, Wholes \$20, Quarters \$5, Sevenths \$2.85, Eighth \$2.50, Fourteenths \$1.42, Sixteenths \$1.25, Twenty eights 75 cents.

The 20th drawing will be received to-morrow, and the LOTTERY will probably finish next month.

*Warranted undrawn Tickets and parts in the greatest variety of Numbers, and all orders from a distance promptly and faithfully attended to by M. DAVIS, Agent for the Lottery.

FOR SALE,

A very convenient two-story house, Barn, Out-houses, with six acres and a half of land at Gorham, Corner. It is one of the best situations in the village on the dryest and most pleasant street; retired from noise, yet near the centre of business. To be sold cheap, if applied for within three weeks—by

ASA RAND.

July 1, 1822.

POETRY.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

"There is joy in Heaven over one Sinner that repenteth."

SWEET, dearest Anna, is that tear,
It speaks a sinner's soul forgiven;
An angel caught a prize so dear,
And bore it to the gates of Heaven.

He clapped his wings of shining white,
And told the tale all flushed with joy;
How did the Saints and Sons of light,
At such an hour their time employ?

O! listen to the cheerful strain,
And drink the joyful tidings in;
Worthy the Lamb that once was slain,
To triumph over death and sin!

Heard'st thou that harp—'tis mercy sings,
Her snow-white hand o'er every chord;
Her plaintive voice salutes the strings,
In soft hosannas to the Lord.

Bring forth the garments that adorn,
And hide the sinner's shame, she cries:
Another child of grace is born
Welcome, thou stranger, to the skies!

Enter, O Pilgrim and adore—
Now ransomed from thy sinful race;
For thee thy Saviour bleeds no more,
O, enter and behold his face.

Baltimore, June 18.

I love the man who well can bear
Misfortune's angry frown;
I love the heart that spurns despair,
Though all its friends have flown.

I love the soul so nobly proud,
That misery cannot blight;
The soul that braves the jeering crowd,
And sternly claims its right.

I love the fortitude refined,
Which sorrow cannot shake;
I love the strength of soul and mind,
No earthly power can break.

I love the man who scorns to bend
Beneath affliction's blast;
Who trusts in an Almighty friend
To smooth his woes at last.

From an English Paper.

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE.

An ingenious Specimen of Aliteration.

AN Austrian army, awfully arrayed,
Boldly by battery besieged Belgrade!
Cossack commanders cannonading come,
Dealing destruction's devastating doom.
Every endeavor engineers essay,
For fame, for fortune fighting—furious fray!
Generals' gaiters graze—gracious God!
How horrors Heaven's heroic hardihood!
Infuriate—indiscriminate in ill—
Kinsmen kill kindred, kindred kinsmen kill:
Labor low levels loftiest, longest lines;
Men march 'mid mounds, 'mid moles, 'mid murderous mines.
Now noisy noxious numbers notice nought
Or outward obstacles opposing ought.
Poor patriots—partly purchased, partly pressed
Quick quaking, quickly "Quarter! quarter!" quest.
Reason returns, religious rites redound,
Swarrow stops such sanguinary sounds.
Truce to thee Turkey!—I triumph to thy train,
Unwise, unjust, unmerciful Ukraine!
Vanish vain victory! Vanish, victory vain!
Why wish we warfare?—Wherefore welcome were
Xerxes, Ximenes, Xanthus, Xaviere?
Yield, yield, ye youths! Ye yeomen yield your yell;
Zeno's, Zampater's, Zoroaster's zeal,
Attracting all, arms against arts appeal!

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

TREATY WITH FRANCE.

The National Intelligence of the 26th ult. contains the President's Proclamation, announcing the ratification of "a Convention of Navigation and Commerce between the United States and his Majesty the King of France and Navarre."

The following are the most interesting articles in the Convention.

Article 1.—Articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, imported into France, in vessels of the United States, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding twenty francs per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties paid on the like articles, also of the growth, produce or manufacture, of the United States, when imported in French vessels.

Article 2.—Articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, imported into the United States in French vessels, shall pay an additional duty, not exceeding three dollars and seventy five cents per ton of merchandise, over and above the duties collected on the like articles, also of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, when imported in vessels of the United States.

Article 3.—No discriminating duty shall be levied upon the productions of the soil or industry of France, imported in French bottoms into the ports of the United States for transit or re-exportation.

Nor shall any such duties be levied upon the productions of the soil and industry of the United States, imported in vessels of the United States into the ports of France for transit or re-exportation.

Article 4.—The following quantities shall be considered as forming the ton of merchandise for each of the articles hereinbefore specified.

Wines—four 61 gallon hogsheads, or 244 gallons of 231 cubic inches, American measure.

Brandy and all other liquors, 244 gallons.

Silks, and all other goods, and all other articles usually subject to measurement, forty-two cubic feet French, in France, and fifty cubic feet American measure in the United States.

Cotton—804 lbs. avoirdupois, or 365 kilog.

Tobacco—1600 lbs. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

Ashes—pot and pearl, 2240 lbs. avoirdupois, or 1016 kilog.

Rice—1600 lbs. avoirdupois, or 725 kilog.

And for all weighable articles not specified, 2240 lbs. avoirdupois, or 1016 kilog.

Article 7, provides that this Convention shall be in force for two years from the first day of October next, and even after the expiration of that term, until the conclusion of a definitive Treaty, or until one of the parties shall have declared its intention to renounce it; which declaration shall be made at least six months beforehand.

And, in case the present arrangement should remain without such declaration of its discontinuance by either party, the extra duties specified in the 1st and 2d articles, shall, from the expiration of the said two years, be on both sides diminished by the fourth of their whole amount, and afterwards by one fourth of the said amount from year to year, so long as neither party shall declare the intention of renouncing it, as above stated.

Two separate articles are attached—one providing that the duties levied on either side before the present day, by the act of Congress of the 15th May, 1820 and of the Ordinance of the 26th July of the same year and others confirmative thereof, and which have not already been paid back, shall be refunded.

2d Separate Article.

It is agreed that the extra duties, specified in the

first and second articles of this convention, shall be levied only upon the excess of value of the merchandise imported, over the value of the merchandise exported in the same vessel upon the same voyage: So that if the value of the articles exported shall equal or exceed that of the articles imported in the same vessel, (not including, however, articles imported for transit or re-exportation) no such extra duties shall be levied; and if the articles exported are less in value than those imported, the extra duties shall be levied only upon the amount of the difference of their value. This article, however, shall take effect only in cases of ratification on both sides; and not until two months after the exchange of the ratification. But the refusal to ratify this article, on either side, shall in no wise affect or impair the ratification or validity of the preceding articles of this convention.

Signed and sealed as above, this 24th day of June, 1822.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, (L. S.)
G. HYDE DE NEUVILLE, (L. S.)

RETURN

Of the state of the Bangor Bank, on the day preceding the first Monday of June, A. D. 1822.

Capital Stock actually paid in, \$100,000 00
Value of Real Estate belonging to Cor. 2,700 00
Amount of debts due to the Corporation, 166,985 78
Amount of Cash deposited, 1,861 15
Amount of Bills in circulation, 196,752 00
Gold, Silver and other coined metals, on hand:
In vault at Bangor, 19,919 60
In Boston Banks, 10,000 00
29,919 60
Credits in the hands of our Agents in Boston, 99,310 53
Bills of other Banks inclosed by the state 679 00
Bills of other Banks inclosed elsewhere 159 00
Bills of 1, 2, and 3 dollars in circulation 24,232 00
Bills of 1, 2, and 3 dollars on hand 569 00
Rates of profits, 5 per cent.
Amount of last dividend 5000 00
Amount of reserved profits, 271 56

SAMUEL DUTTON,
ELIASHIE ADAMS,
JOHN BARKER,
ELIASHIE ADAMS, Cashier.

MISCELLANY.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

"The land I value not, but in a matter of right I'd avail with the Devil for the ninth part of a hair!"

SECOND DISTRICT JUSTICES COURT, June 8.

MILLER vs. TOMPKINS.

This was an action of trover and conversion, brought to recover the value of a certain goose, of which the plaintiff alleged that he was the owner, and which the defendant had surreptitiously, tortiously, and unlawfully, and without the fear of—Squire Cunningham before his eyes had taken, carried away, and to his own use converted, out of his, the said plaintiff's flock. We have not particularly examined the declaration in the case, and do not pretend to go into a literal accuracy of phraseology. Damages claimed \$5.—The plaintiff identified his goose by a good power of witnesses, and showed particularly that it had a slit between the outside and middle toe of the right foot. Defendant proved the same mark to be on his geese also; and then, moreover, and that was enough, that he had six geese, sometime ago—that he had but six geese now—that he ought to have six geese, and slit of no slit, he would have six geese.—The goose was finally produced on the spot, ushered into the presence of the Court from the mouth of a huge gray bag. It was a well-mannered goose. She rolled up her sweet pouter eyes "like a duck in thunder," and looked fully on all around, and the Court looked at her, and the plaintiff's lawyer, looked wicked at the defendant's lawyer, as much as to say, "What think you of that now?" Defendant's attorney, however, was too old a warrior to be taken by surprise, or give up the field upon a mere demonstration. With the ready resource of a veteran, he challenged his opponent at once, to allow him to bring his client's gander and the plaintiff's gander into Court, and rest the whole cause, and the whole right and title to the aforesaid goose, upon the choice he should make from, and among the two said Ganders, for her paramour; for every goose, concluded the learned counsel, has her partner and her flock.

"There swims no goose so grey but soon or late, She finds some silly gander for her mate." The plaintiff's counsel wisely declined the challenge. It was this said libertine gander of the defendant, he continued, that had seduced the plaintiff's goose from her "true lord," the plaintiff's gander, at first, (unless she had been forcibly taken away) as the declaration alleged; and besides, it was well known that geese, when depraved, like the Indians, by civilization, would wander from their proper mates, on the 14th of February every year; and about this time it was he said, that the witnesses proved the plaintiff's goose to have been missing. In the pure state of nature, though,

"Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in voice the noble savage ran,"

this corruption of manners was not known among the feathered race—polygamy and incontinence were not even heard of—every goose had her gander, and had him for life, and the learned counsel knew it. Were that the condition of the goose in question, he would have no objection to rely upon the test proposed. This thunderbolt of natural history, completely staggered the learned counsel opposite. He made a "desperate rally," however, and "came in this time," but evidently a "sufferer." His Honour the Judge equally poised, reserved, as by the statute he has the right, four days for his opinion. The judgement of the Court will be noticed when given. Whoever "gets the cause," we cannot but be reminded of a story told us in childhood:—

"A fiddler crossing a stream, his fiddle slipped out of its case and was lost in the water. Lamenting his loss when he came upon the shore, a by-stander remarked, no, you have not lost your fiddle, don't you see, there's your case in your hand? O, besure, replied Monsieur Crowder, I've got my case, but I've lost my fiddle." Ten dollars probably in counsel fees—five in costs, and the goose worth by plaintiff's owade man seven shillings.

Emigrants.—Seven hundred and thirty-seven Emigrants have, lately, arrived at St. John, from Ireland. A part of them, it is said, intend settling in the U. States.

Mr. Jefferson's Second Letter.—The Richmond Enquirer ushers to the public the additional letter of Mr. Jefferson, with expressions of exultation far stronger than we think it will warrant. I have put it into the hands of gentlemen of great experience in accounts, and, after an attentive examination, they concur in thinking that if Mr. Jefferson conducts his money concerns as other people do, it certainly is not satisfactory. Why does Mr. Jefferson begin by misstating the charge advanced by "A Native of Virginia," in saying it was, "that the treasury of the U. S. had made a double payment?" This was not the charge. Neither was it, as stated in a former letter, that he had purloined the money from the treasury. Fairness forbids such misrepresentations. It must be confessed that he denies implicitly enough that he never received the money in Europe or negotiated the bill; and had he stopped there he would have done better than he has; but he goes on to say, that he drew and enclosed it to Grand for some purpose of account, he cannot now remember what, but with whom he afterwards says he had no private account. Has he then forgot what he said in his first letter? Here are his words:—"I have now under my eye a duplicate, furnished me by Grand, of his account of that date against the U. S. and his private account against myself; and I affirm that he has not noticed this bill in either of those accounts." What are we to think of this? Does he hold his readers so dog cheap?

It appears that Mr. Jefferson is a man of so much method and carefulness in business, that he keeps a copying machine that preserves a fac simile of letters, even those containing his public accounts, which are to be recorded in the archives of the treasury. But "had I" (says he) "preserved a copy of my letter to Grand, enclosing the bill, that would doubtless have explained the purpose" [for which it was drawn.] How unlucky, that this should be the only letter of which he neglected to take a copy! But, then again, how lucky, that he should have taken a copy of the very original that was destroyed by fire!—N. Y. Ev. Post.

As Mr. Walsh very unceremoniously imputes "malice" to those who differ with him on the matter which is the subject of the above paragraph, we recommend it to his special mediation, and shall be glad to hear what he has to say in reply to his friend Mr. Coleman. We too, have commenced with men well versed in the intricacies of debtor and creditor lore, and we find the same opinion is entertained here with that which is reported by Mr. Coleman. Why cannot the question be debated without ungentlemanly aspersions? Pertness and flippancy shed no rays of light upon an ambiguous ledger, nor is rudeness the most effectual means of removing error. If some are malignant, does it necessarily follow that Mr. Jefferson is honest? But the equity of the matter is immaterial in Mr. Walsh's estimation. The United States have treated all their Presidents rather shabbily, he says, and therefore there would be no harm in Mr. Jefferson's keeping the money, even though he has no right to it.—Philadelphia Union.

From the Flowers of Modern Travels.

THE NUTMEG.—The nutmeg tree is a beautiful vegetable. The stem, with a smooth brown bark, rises perfectly straight. Its strong and numerous branches proceed regularly from it in an oblique direction. They bear large oval leaves pendulous from them, some a foot in length. The upper and outer surface of the leaf is smooth, and of a deep agreeable green. The under and inner surface is marked with a strong nerve in the middle of the leaf, from the foot-stalk to the point; and from this middle nerve others proceed obliquely towards the point and edges of the leaf; but what distinguishes most this inner surface, is its uniform bright brown colour, without the least intermixture of green, and as if strewed all over with a fine brown powder. The whole leaf is characterized by its fragrant odour, sufficiently denoting the fruit which the tree produces. This fruit, when fresh, is about the size and figure of a common nectarine. It consists of an outward rind, between which, and the inward shell, is found a reticulated membrane or divided skin, which, when dried, is called the mace. What is known by the name of nutmeg, is the kernel within the shell, and is soft in its original state.

Dobrizhoffer in his account of the Aipones, a people of Paraguay, mentions that their LANGUAGE is the same as some other tribes, with such differences as arise from the custom of abolishing the name of every person who dies.—This causes extensive and perpetual mutation.—For as every person took his name from some visible object, a new name for that object is to be substituted when the appellation of the deceased is proscribed, and all the derivations are subject to the same rule.

Remarkable.—Chas. Thompson, Esq. who was Secretary of the Continental Congress, in 1774, 1775, &c. and Samuel Freeman, Esq. who was Secretary of the provincial Congress of Massachusetts, in 1774 and 1775, (forty seven years ago) are both still living.

The Editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle asks, why the recent invention denominated the life preservers, do not form an indispensable part of the furniture of every vessel? The subject is well worthy the attention of the owners of ships, travellers, and seamen.

Weather.—As an illustration of the singular character of the last winter, it may be mentioned, that while the thermometer was some degrees above freezing in Russia and Sweden, they were skating and driving traîneaux at Madrid through the whole of January, and several persons were frozen to death in the streets of Lisbon.

The president has recognised James H. Ladsen, as vice consul of his Danish majesty for the state of South Carolina.

Southern Republic.—It will be seen by an article in the National Intelligence, that Mr. Torres, had been accredited as the Minister of the Republic of Colombia. The Aurora designates him as the Franklin of South America; and that like Franklin, he is recognised the first Minister of the new Republic. His powers are said to be carte blanche and plenipotentiary.

Cicero was meanly born—the mother of Meclius was dissolute. The latter saying to the former, "Can you tell your father's name?" Cicero answered, "Can your mother tell yours?"

COLLECTANEA.

PRESERVE YOUR TEMPER.

To punish in wrath is generally followed with bitter repentance.—A farmer who had stepped into his field, to mend a gap in his fence, found his cradle, where he had left his only child asleep, turned upside down, the clothes all bloody, and his dog lying in the same place all besmeared also with blood. Convinced by the sight that the creature had destroyed his child, he dashed out his brains with the hatchet in his hand; then turning up the cradle, he found the child unharmed and an enormous large serpent lying dead on the floor killed by his faithful dog, which he had put to death in a blind passion.

Employment.—The safe and general antidote against sorrow is employment.—Sorrow is a kind of rust to the soul, which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the putrescence of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion.

The consequence of the duel, in modern times, is frequently deplorable from the cause of quarrel being the unsubstantial point of honor, or difference of opinion on trifling subjects.—"A traveller, describing to a company the many wonders he had witnessed, stated, among others, that he had seen anchovies growing in a field in Egypt. They stared at him, and one at another; but one was not content with this silent indication of opinion; he expressed his disbelief in rather unequivocal terms; at which the angry traveller reiterated protestations of the truth of his assertion, adding some menaces and observations offensive to the sceptic. A hostile rencontre followed, when chance gave the traveller the privilege of firing first, which he had no sooner done, and before his adversary could return the compliment, than he dropped his pistol, and clapping his hand to his forehead exclaimed, 'I protest 'twas capers I meant; which explanation, together with apology for the mistake, terminated the affair.'

The following beautiful lines were the epitaph of an infant, who died soon after his birth:—

Rest soft thy dust:—wait the Almighty's will:
Rise with the just:—and be an Angel still."

ANOTHER.
"Her soul grew so fast within,
It burst the outward shell of sin,
And so was hatched a cherubim."

VARIETY.

LOOSE THOUGHTS.

Mrs. Maculey having published a book under this title, Mr. Garrick was asked if he did not think it a strange title for a lady to choose: "by no means," replied he, "the sooner a woman gets rid of such thoughts the better."

The following Epitaph inscribed on the head board of a bedstead (used as a tomb-stone.)

"Here lies Dinah, Pompey's wife,
Pompey lov'd her as he lov'd his life—
Dinah died tree week ago,
For Pompey's massa tell him so."

On a young man at Chichester, (Eng.)
"Art thou in health, and spirits gay?
I too was so, the other day,
And thought myself from death as safe
As thou who read'st my epitaph."

On old Stephen Rambold at Oxford.
"One hundred and five,
Sanguine and strong;
An hundred to five,
You live not so long."

If the following lines, written by an ancient Governor of Connecticut, do not border on the beautiful, they at least partake of the sublime:
Abigail Lord, of her own accord,
Went down to see her sister;
Jason Lee, as brisk as a flea,
Jumped right up and kiss'd her.

SOFT LIPS.

Some one had written upon a pane in the window of an inn, "Lord W.—has the softest lips in the universe." Mr. Abington once returning from Ireland, saw this inscription, and wrote under it:

"Then like two chips,
Are his head and lips."

Generosity of an old Bachelor.

An economical old bachelor in New-England, fascinated with the charming looks of a young lady at church, was bent on having an interview with her.—He accordingly went after meeting to the place of her abode and approached the house the back way; he met some person in the yard, whom he requested to ask the lady to step out and see him at the pump; she appeared, and he very civilly asked her to go and ride with him; she partially declined, but he pressed his invitation, assuring her that he would pay ALL expenses, and it should not cost her a cent.

Matrimony.—A father wished to dissuade his daughter from any thoughts on matrimony. "She who marries does well," said he, "but she who does not marry does better." "My father," she meekly replied, "I am content to do well; let those do better who can."—Halpolian.

An honest Irish laborer observed a lottery advertisement this morning, beginning thus, "Save five dollars," and upon reading a little further on, found that this was to be done by buying a ticket to-day for \$20 which would rise on Monday to \$25, exclaimed, "and